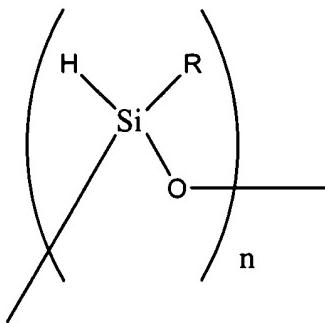


**AMENDMENT TO CLAIMS**

This version of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims.

1. (currently amended) A method for improving the fray resistance of a suture comprising at least one filament, the method comprising:

applying a coating to at least a portion of a surface of the at least one filament of the suture by a plasma polymerization process of a hydrocyclosiloxane monomer of the general formula



where R is an aliphatic group and n is an integer from 2 to about 10,

wherein the coating improves the fray resistance of the suture.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the hydrocyclosiloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of 1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane; 1,3,5,7,9-pentamethylhydrocyclopentasiloxane; 1,3,5,7,9,11-hexamethylhydrocyclohexasiloxane and a mixture of 1,3,5,7,9-pentamethylcyclopentasiloxane and 1,3,5,6,9,11-hexamethylcyclohexasiloxane monomers.

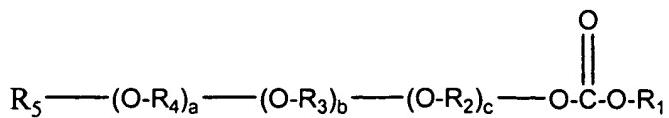
3. (Original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the coating further comprises an amine group that has been introduced onto the coating by plasma polymerization of a gas containing a monomer selected from the group consisting essentially of unsaturated N-protected amines, unsaturated N-unprotected amines, N-protected cyclic aliphatic amines, and N-unprotected cyclic aliphatic amines, to produce an amine grafted polymer coating.

4. (Original) The method according to claim 3 wherein the unsaturated or cyclic amine is copolymerized with the hydrocyclosiloxane monomer onto the surface of the at least one filament of the suture.

5. (Original) The method according to claim 3 wherein the unsaturated or cyclic amine is plasma grafted onto the coating on the surface of the at least one filament of the suture.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 3 wherein said unsaturated or cyclic amine is N-trimethylsilylallylamine.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 3 wherein a carbonate-based polyalkylene oxide compound is contacted with the amine grafted polymer coating to produce a polyoxyalkylene modified polymer coating, the carbonate-based polyalkylene oxide compound comprising the general formula

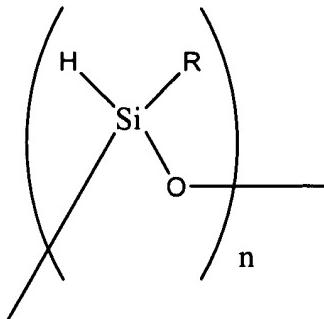


wherein R<sub>1</sub> is selected from an N-benzotriazole group, an N-2-pyrrolidinone group, or a 2-oxypyrimidine group; R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently selected alkylene groups of about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms and may be the same or different; R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen, methyl, a carbonyloxy-N-benzotriazole group, a carbonyloxy-N-2-pyrrolidinone group, and a carbonyl-2-oxypyrimidine group; a is an integer from 1 to 1000 and each of b and c is an integer from 0 to 1000, where a+b+c is an integer from 3 to 1000.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 7 wherein said carbonate-based polyalkylene oxide compound is polyoxyethylene bis-(N-hydroxybenzotriazolyl) carbonate.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the suture comprises at least one polypropylene fiber.

10. (currently amended) A method for making a coated suture comprising:  
providing a suture comprising at least one filament having a surface; and  
applying a coating to at least a portion of the surface of the at least one filament of the suture by a plasma polymerization process of a hydrocyclosiloxane monomer of the general formula



where R is an aliphatic group and n is an integer from 2 to about 10,

wherein the coating improves the fray resistance of the suture.

11. (Original) The method according to claim 10 wherein the hydrocyclosiloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of 1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane; 1,3,5,7,9-pentamethylhydrocyclopentasiloxane; 1,3,5,7,9,11-hexamethylhydrocyclohexasiloxane and a mixture of 1,3,5,7,9-pentamethylcyclopentasiloxane and 1,3,5,6,9,11-hexamethylcyclohexasiloxane monomers.

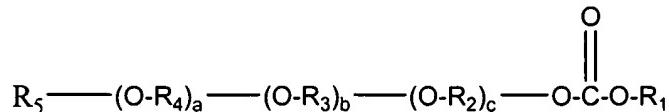
12. (Original) The method according to claim 10 wherein the coating further comprises an amine group that has been introduced onto the coating by plasma polymerization of a gas containing a monomer selected from the group consisting essentially of unsaturated N-protected amines, unsaturated N-unprotected amines, N-protected cyclic aliphatic amines, and N-unprotected cyclic aliphatic amines, to produce an amine grafted polymer coating.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 12 wherein the unsaturated or cyclic amine is copolymerized with the hydrocyclosiloxane monomer onto the surface of the at least one filament of the suture.

14. (Original) The method according to claim 12 wherein the unsaturated or cyclic amine is plasma grafted onto the coating on the surface of the at least one filament of the suture.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 12 wherein said unsaturated or cyclic amine is N-trimethylsilylallylamine.

16. (Original) The method according to claim 12 wherein a carbonate-based polyalkylene oxide compound is contacted with the amine grafted polymer coating to produce a polyoxyalkylene modified polymer coating, the carbonate-based polyalkylene oxide compound comprising the general formula



wherein R<sub>1</sub> is selected from an N-benzotriazole group, an N-2-pyrrolidinone group, or a 2-oxypyrimidine group; R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently selected alkylene groups of about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms and may be the same or different; R<sub>5</sub> is selected from hydrogen, methyl, a carboxyloxy-N-benzotriazole group, a carboxyloxy-N-2-pyrrolidinone group, and a carbonyl-2-oxypyrimidine group; a is an integer from 1 to 1000 and each of b and c is an integer from 0 to 1000, where a+b+c is an integer from 3 to 1000.

17. (Original) The method according to claim 16 wherein said carbonate-based polyalkylene oxide compound is polyoxyethylene bis-(N-hydroxybenzotriazolyl) carbonate.

Claims 18 - 29 (Cancelled).